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THE FIRST DAY

ON WHICH THE PARTY LEADERS LOCK HORNS.

Senator Edmunds Introduced Several Bills of his own, but the Article is Declined. With Thanks—The Course of the Debate—Mr. Bayard Placed in the Chair.

Special dispatch to The Constitution. WASHINGTON, October 10.—The parties caucused at ten o'clock without resulting in anything interesting.

At twelve o'clock Senator Harris, by unanimous consent, called the senate to order.

When Mr. Pendleton offered a resolution that Mr. Bayard be elected president pro tem, Mr. Edmunds arose to a question of privilege and had read the credentials of the three newly elected senators, and moved that they be sworn in by Senator Anthony, the oldest senator, and cited a precedent for his motion. His motion was rejected by a vote of 36 to 34. Having lost this motion, as a question of privilege he then moved to amend Mr. Pendleton's resolution to the same effect and argued that new senators had been sworn in by brother senators on other occasions, claiming that such was a democratic precedent.

Mr. Garland replied making the point that the precedents were violated last session by the vice-presidents not allowing the president pro tem to be elected then.

The amendment was lost, though Judge Davis voted with the republicans to swear in the new senators before the election of the president pro tem.

Mr. Edmunds then moved an amendment again by inserting that Mr. Bayard be chosen president pro tem for this day. This he argued would fulfill the extreme requirement of the law as interpreted by Mr. Garland, and was not a novel proceeding—referring to the time Lewis Cass was so chosen for a day by the unanimous consent of the senators.

Senator Beck declared the intention of the democrats was to stand by the law, and that they would not give their unanimous consent to do anything but carry out the law.

Mr. Garland then showed from the rule of the senate that the president pro tem held his office only at the pleasure of the senate assembly.

Mr. Edmunds then stated that he desired to know upon what ground two sovereign states were denied representation in the senate, adding that those who took the sword must perish by the sword, which created some laughter among the democrats. No state, by any expedient, should be deprived of its representation, and it was admitted that it was not illegal to swear in the new senators at once. The shades of the dead sages of the past, even democratic sages, would move uneasily in whatever realm they might be to contemplate this proceeding.

Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, congratulated the members on the new position of the senator from Vermont, who had so frequently voted to deprive states of their representation, but now claimed that the senators should be admitted and sworn in, even without an investigation. The members on this side have been barred out by the senator time and again, under the pretense of making inquiry as to their eligibility. The examples stand out so prominently in recent history that it is unnecessary to refer to South Carolina, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama, who stood napping in vain for entrance by your door, and never did the senator from Vermont plead in their behalf. They were debarred from voting on the most important questions. They were not allowed a voice in the selection of the very federal officers who were to serve in their own states. By precedent the president pro tem should have been elected last session, but the republican vice-president refused to permit, knowing the democrats were in a majority. He prevented them, or we should not have had this extra session now; as it is we are not an organized body. The law requires the oath to be administered in open senate. Until we have a presiding officer, we are not a senate, but only senators endeavoring to organize.

Mr. Edmunds said the democrats were endeavoring to take advantage of their accidentally acquired power, a prize which they had gained in the lottery of assassination. Mr. Beck replied that the fact that we had no presiding officer was caused by the vice-president's refusing last session to obey the president, and by the foolishness of the two New York senators in resigning, and by no act of the democrats. [Cheering among the democrats in the galleries.]

Mr. Edmunds desired to know whether the wrong act of the vice-president—if it was wrong—and the folly of two senators in violating their trust, would justify the democrats in excluding the senators of free and sovereign states.

Mr. Morgan denied that they were excluded. For nearly two months of the last session the senate was blocked so that it could do no business.

Mr. Edmunds inquired whose fault it was.

Mr. Morgan answered yours; because you made a trade with the senator from Virginia to weaken the party on this side of the house. We learned from you to obstruct, and now frauds are charged even by the republicans upon one or more of the new senators, and want of power is charged in the legislature to elect them, and you endeavor to force their admission even without allowing us an opportunity to investigate.

Mr. Vest said the remark that the democrats have won in the lottery of the assassination is unworthy of their presence. The foul lips of the man who struck down the president of the United States had no invocation for the success of the democrats, but had for a portion of the republican party. But the intention that the democratic party has anything but tears and sorrow for the president and execution for the assassin is false and unworthy of this place. The shades of the dead are invoked that the democrats are excluding senators without law or equity. When did the republican party learn to confine themselves within the law when the present advantage could be obtained? Seven times have senators stood outside this chamber while the president pro tem was elected. Seven times did an overwhelming majority decide that they should stand aside.

Mr. Edmunds desired to contradict this. Mr. Vest continued: "Clay, Calhoun and Webster stood on this floor and saw fourteen senators stand at that door until the president pro tem was elected."

Mr. Edmunds—Was that determining that they should not be admitted before the president pro tem was elected?

Mr. Vest—It was by the most solemn official act that they could perform. On November 5th, 1872, a president pro tem was elected before the senators were sworn in. On the 4th of March 1861, the same was done again, and again on the 5th of March, 1849, and in 1837, and 1835, and 1837.

Mr. Edmunds: The senator is correct as to his history, but his history differs from his statement, because no application was made for their admission.

Mr. Vest: Mr. President, does anyone suppose that Clay, Calhoun, Webster and Benton were ignorant of the law of the land? I deny it. We are charged with being a party of vandals, robbers and traitors. Had it not been for eight democratic senators who acted upon conscientious motives, I suppose, though I was not of them, the senator from Louisiana would not have taken his seat, and without his aid your recent bargain with Mahone would have been of no avail. At the last session if we heard anything it was that the voice of a constitutional majority was the voice of God. That voice I invoke to-day: ours is the constitutional majority. I will now read the views of the senator from Vermont upon this question. Said he, in 1876, "Upon the question of electing a president pro tem, a fit occasion would be when one party should find itself brought into power with the president pro tem of the other party in the chair. I should say it would be the duty of that party instead of a wrong, to change the president pro tem, because he is the organ of a responsible body, and without his being in harmony with the political views of the majority, their will might often be frustrated. To say that one party may saddle another with the president pro tem, would in my opinion be contrary to the principle of republican government. A party cannot get on that way and it ought not to get on that way." To all of which I say amen.

Mr. Edmunds sank low in his chair, a dry grin spread over the republicans as they turned their eyes to the ceiling and they gave up the day.

After another dilatory motion Mr. Bayard was elected and conducted to the chair by Senators Anthony and Pendleton. He made a brief address, and the senate adjourned.

The democrats went into a caucus and had some discussion. The general impression is that a majority are in favor of swearing in the senators before electing a secretary, though Washington was chosen as the democratic candidate. He had 29 votes, Pierce Young 11, and ex-Senator Withers 5.

The democratic senators held a caucus this evening and appointed a committee to whom was referred the question whether the New York senators-elect should be sworn in at once, or whether their credentials should be referred to the committee of the senate. The committee composed of Garland, McPherson and Jones (Florida) will report to the caucus to-morrow morning. The caucus also nominated J. Q. Washington as their candidate for the secretaryship. No decision was reached on the subject of electing a secretary to-morrow.

Secretary Wilson was quoted as saying to-day to a republican senator that the president had promised to nominate his successor within the next forty-eight hours. The name of Judge Folger, of New York, is mentioned in connection with this suggestion, chiefly because Arthur and Conkling are supposed to have favored his appointment when the present cabinet was formed. James and Lincoln are the names most frequently mentioned for the secretaryship. No decision was reached, and the caucus adjourned.

The Meeting of the Senate. The assembling of the special session of the senate was witnessed by a large number of persons, who as early as 11 o'clock, filled the galleries to their utmost capacity. The desk formerly occupied by Senator Burdick was tastefully draped with black, while several bouquets ornamented the desks of prominent senators. Senators-elect Aldrich, Lapham and Miller occupied seats upon the floor on the republican side.

The senate was called to order by Mr. Harris, who, after prayer by Chaplain Bull, who alluded to the feeling manner of the deaths of President Garfield, Senator Burdick and Secretary Burch, said: "I have been requested by a number of senators of both sides of the chamber to call the senate to order."

"If there be no objection I will call the senate to order, that we may proceed with business." The president having been read, Mr. Edmunds moved that the oath of office be administered to these gentlemen by Senator Anthony, the senior senator.

Mr. Pendleton moved to lay motion on the table. Carried. Yes 36, no 34.

Mr. Davis, of Illinois, voted with the republicans in the vote on the table. Mr. Mahone did not vote.

Messrs Platt and Fair were paired.

Mr. Edmunds said no reason had been given why the senators elect should not be allowed to take part in the organization of the senate, and he, therefore, moved to amend Mr. Pendleton's resolution by providing for the immediate qualification of the senators elect, the oath of office to be administered by Senator Anthony.

The amendment offered by Mr. Edmunds to Mr. Pendleton's resolution gave rise to a short discussion, but was finally rejected—yes 33, no 34; Messrs. Mahone and Davis, of Illinois, voting with the republicans.

Mr. Edmunds then proposed an amendment providing that Thomas F. Bayard be elected presiding officer for this day only, and argued in support of the amendment that it would comply with both the letter and spirit of law, and would allow the state of New York and Rhode Island to have a voice in the election of a permanent president pro tem.

In moving his amendment that the oath be administered to the new senators, Mr. Edmunds said: "No reason had been given for this attempt to exclude the two states from any voice in the organization of the senate, so he would take the liberty to state the ordinary circumstances, occasioned by events, the consequence of which might have put it within the legal technical power of a bare majority of the states, conditionally, to provide for the presidential succession, and provide for it when, if their states were consulted, a different provision might be made; to provide for it now was to exclude the chosen representatives of the two states, who stood here ready to do their duty. He believed if there was not some question ulterior to this mere one of electing a presiding officer, there was not a single senator who would vote 'no' upon his proposition."

Mr. Garland declined to make any reply to the intimation that the democratic senators had been acting unlawfully. In view, they believed that they were acting lawfully, and had no apologies to make to the senator from Vermont or any other person or body of persons; if they made a mistake it was a mistake which they would regret; the only object of calling the senate together, so far as the country knew, was to place some one between this government and anarchy in case of the death or taking away by any means of the present president of the United States. Hence, it was a high duty and a great duty which preceded all others in importance to elect at once a president pro tem. It outranked all other questions in senators and all other questions. The democratic side proposed decency and in order and according to law, to fill the possible gap in the presidential succession. Of course he did not deny that by unanimous consent, the law of 1789, which the senator from Vermont referred, could be set aside; but asserted that the democratic side preferred to stand on the statute in performing their important duty.

After some further debate, Mr. Edmund's amendment was then lost; yes 33, no 34.

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IRELAND'S ILLS

AS PORTRAYED BY PARNELL AND HIS FOLLOWERS.

The Irish Leader Takes up the Gauntlet Thrown Down by Gladstone, and Handles it in a Vigorous Manner—The Growing Importance of the Irish Question.

LONDON, October 10.—Parnell delivered an address at Wexford yesterday. Alluding to Gladstone, he said that many of them had studied the words of the great man and great orator who, until recently, had desired to impress the world with a good opinion of his philanthropy and hated oppression, but who stood to-day the greatest scoundrel and most unprincipled slanderer of the Irish nation. He characterized Gladstone's speeches as unscrupulous and dishonest. He (Gladstone) had malignantly misrepresented the Irish people, the bishops and Dillon. No misrepresentation was too low and too mean for him to stoop to. It was a good sign that this misrepresenting knight errant, this pretended champion of the liberties of all nations except the Irish, was obliged to throw his mask to-day and stand revealed as prepared to carry fire and sword into Irish households, unless the people humbled and abased themselves before him and the landlords. Gladstone had accused him (Parnell) of preaching the gospel of plunder, but the land had been confiscated three times over by these descendants of Gladstone's who now supporting in enjoyment of their plunder by bayonets and bullets.

He concluded thus: "I trust the result of the league movement will be that just as Gladstone, by his acts in 1881, has set all old words and departed from all his former declared principles, so we shall see that those brave words of his shall be scattered like chaff before the winds and advancing the democratic Irishmen to regain their lost legislative independence."

Archbishop Croke, replying to an address from a branch of the land league, said that the land act far surpassed in breadth and variety in value of its provisions any land act ever passed by parliament. He advised the enormous assembly present to give the act a fair trial.

The Dublin correspondent of the Times says that Gladstone's speech has brought light and hope to the loyal people who felt that the government had abandoned them. The midland counties are still very lawless. "Boycotting" is proceeding with unrelenting vigor and incendiarism is frequent. The land commission has issued a notice declaring that any tenant evicted since the 23d of February last has the right to ask a settlement of the judicial relief of holding.

The secretary of the Oldham cotton spinners association has written a letter to Colonel A. G. Shaw, chairman of the Manchester development committee, in which he says that the spinners are of opinion that thousands of tons of sand are paid for by the Oldham spinners as cotton in consequence of fraudulent adulteration of the cotton. The spinners are now planting and packing in place inside each bale of cotton.

Deaths recently occurred at Bally Rague, county Kilkenny, Sunday. One man has died from a bullet wound and another is fatally wounded. The police are endeavoring to trace the police and the people at the village of Atherton yesterday, in which severe injuries were sustained on both sides. One man died and several others were injured. Five persons were arrested and taken to Galway.

The manifesto of the Irish labor delegates to the recent land league convention has been issued. It praises the labors of Parnell for the success of the movement and calls for the support of the laborers at the convention. It urges the representatives of farmers and landlords to fulfill the pledge they gave to the laborers by dwelling for laborers.

It is rumored that Michael Davitt will soon be released. The secretary for Ireland, speaking at the banquet to the duke of Teck, said that he believed it was the opinion of a majority of the members of the cabinet and their constituents that the land act should have a fair trial.

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PARIS, October 10.—Special dispatches from Paris announce the marriage of the daughter of the duke of Orleans with M. Wilson, under secretary of finance, on the 23d instant.

A dispatch from Paris says in consequence of an article of the République Française, deprecating the conduct of the ministry before the parliament, the chambers, it is again rumored that the ministry will remain in office until that time. A Parisian correspondent of the captured the subject, said it was unnecessary to ask his consent, as he had lost all authority.

BERLIN, October 10.—Emperor William in acknowledging the receipt of a copy of "Hahn's Imperial History," writes as follows: "I have read with interest and with pleasure the work of your Imperial history. It is a work of great value and importance, and it is a pleasure to me to receive it from your hands. I am sure it will be of great service to the German people."

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RECORDERS COURT

The amount of fines imposed by the recorder for the six months is \$10,245.25, of which amount there was collected \$6,760.75; remitted by his honor the mayor, \$962.25; lost by escapes from the public works, \$15.25; worked and being worked on the streets, \$2,707.25—\$10,245.25.

Collections.—The amount of money collected from various sources and paid to and received for by the city clerk is on account of fines, \$6,760.75; station-house fees and impounded stock, \$240.10; Fulton county clerk, for feeding state prisoners, June and July, \$5.50; making for the six months a total of \$7,011.60, which amount is less than the estimated income from the police court for the year, (\$8,000) only \$988.40.

Expenses.—The expenses of the department for the six months, as shown by the pay rolls are \$16,913.75; the appropriation for the same time is \$16,407.50, showing an excess over the appropriation of \$506.25. To offset this excess I have paid for extra duty: In May 45½ days, \$91; in June 3 days, \$10; in July 25 days, Hayes at Ponce de Leon, \$80; in August 31 days, Hayes at Ponce de Leon, \$82; in August 19 days, Holland on detective duty, \$88; in August 19 days, allowed Yontie and Spier sick time, \$14; in September 30 days, Hayes at Ponce de Leon, \$80; in September 6 days, Garfield memorial, \$12; total \$287, which shows that I have expended less than the appropriation, \$78.75.

Station House.—Is kept clean and in good order. The recent repairs made and being washed by the janitor as fast as possible it presents a neat appearance and much has been added to the convenience. The general council granted me an appropriation of twenty-five dollars which I have expended in carpeting room, room and room and slides to the windows, adding both to its comfort and neatness.

Stockade.—For some time we have had an average of thirty prisoners in our city chain-gang, the able-bodied work on the streets and others at the quarters, which is furnished a large amount of broken stone for repairing the streets.

Ponce de Leon.—During the month, by instruction from the general council, Officer Smith is detailed on duty at Ponce de Leon springs. Through his watchfulness and efficiency the best of orders has been maintained at the resort and not a case of violation of your city laws reported during the three months he has been on this duty.

The city can only repeat in regard to your city what I have reported heretofore. The large amount of buildings being erected gives unmistakable evidence of the rapid growth and prosperity of the city. The vigilance of Sanitary Officers King and Veal has resulted in placing the city in a more cleanly condition than I have ever known it to be. They have been assisted by the whole force, but the manner in which they have discharged their duties entitles them to commendation.

Police.—The force continues to discharge their various duties faithfully and efficiently. There is no complaint against the force. The chief of the police court, I must congratulate you on the selection of a police force that had the nerve and courage to stand up to the mob of Monday, September 20th. But for their unflinching discharge of duty the city would have been the scene of a bloody riot on every occasion, and at all times, your little force was equal to the emergency, and I am proud to be in charge of such a body of men.

The necessities of this department is an increase of the force. The proper protection of your property, and lives of your families, as well as the reputation of your city, demands it.

Sixteen men on duty cannot properly patrol four square miles of territory. It is simply a physical impossibility.

Respectfully submitted, GEORGE T. ANDERSON, Chief of Police.

Several bills were presented and upon motion referred to the council for indorsement. The resignation of Mr. J. N. Wooding, a member of the police force, was read and accepted.

From Mr. J. H. Goldsmith, city clerk, a report on the condition of the city, which was read and accepted. When the petition from the saloon-keepers of the city, which was read at the last meeting of the council and referred by that body to the board of consideration, was read, Commissioner Fox introduced the following resolution, which is referred to the council for their consideration: That the chief of police is instructed to notify your honorable body, the council, that in the opinion of the saloon-keepers of the city, the peace and good order of the same, that the ordinance in regard to the saloon-keepers of the city, as now in force, should be amended so as to fit to make any change we would recommend that all saloons be closed at 11 p.m.

Other Tom McWilliams, a supernumerary, was elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. J. N. Wooding.

The following persons were elected to positions on the police force in accordance with the resolution passed by the city council at its last meeting, making an increase of the force: A. A. Brooks, J. M. Thurman and J. H. Stouff.

The supernumerary list, as made by the votes of the board, is as follows: 1, H. E. Starnes; 2, J. J. Green; 3, H. B. Watkins; 4, J. J. Glover; 5, L. W. Jones; 6, A. B. Lindsay; 7, J. F. Pounds; 8, P. W. Pitt; 9, J. C. Carls; 10, J. A. Abbott; 11, M. White; 12, E. H. Lynch.

The resignation of Chief Anderson's resignation was upon motion postponed.

A motion requesting the newly elected supernumeraries to appear at the station house at 12 o'clock to-day to be sworn in was passed and adjourned.

THE NEW YORK DEMOCRATS.

The Gathering of the Delegates to the State Convention. ALBANY, N. Y., October 10.—A large number of delegates to the democratic convention and many prospective candidates have arrived in the city, more than is usual at so early an hour on similar occasions. The hotels present a very lively appearance this morning. The Tammany and Irving hall delegates are regarded as constants. The Tammany committee, and the county delegation will be placed on the list as the regulars. It is expected that the Tammany hall delegation to the convention will be very strong. The members of the delegation do not expect to be elected to the convention.

There are some delegates from the country who fear the effect of such action, and would rather see three delegates admitted on an equal footing than that the ticket should be endangered.

New York, October 10.—Rival delegations to the Albany convention left this city to-day, many of them with their attendant families, headed by John Kelly, number three over 50, and the Irving hall and county democracy delegation and friends numbered between 300 and 400. Each had a special train and departed within half an hour of each other. It required two engines to draw the Tammany party.

WASHINGTON, October 10.—George Seyville, Gutten's counsel and brother-in-law, who has recently returned from New York, said to a reporter that he did not make any arrangement in that city for counsel to assist him in conducting Gutten's defense. It is his intention he said to ask Richard T. Merrick, a prominent lawyer of this city, to act with him as associate counsel, and if the latter declines he will ask the court to assign either Mr. Merrick or some other competent attorney to assist him. Mr. Seyville thinks Gutten will be arraigned on Tuesday morning next, and says that if he Seyville conducts the case alone, he will put Gutten on the stand in his own defense as his first witness.

The U. S. Supreme Court. WASHINGTON, October 10.—The supreme court of the United States convened at noon to-day with a bare quorum, consisting of Chief-Justice Waite and Associate-

THE CONSTITUTION,

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION is published every day except Monday, and is delivered by carrier to the city, or mailed postage free at \$1 per month, or for three months, or \$10 a year.

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THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION, published every Tuesday, mailed postage free for \$1.50 a year—ten copies \$12.50—twenty copies \$20. Sample copies sent free upon application. Agents wanted at every post-office where territory is not occupied.

ADVERTISING rates depend on location in the paper and will be furnished on application.

CORRESPONDENCE containing important news so far as possible of the country.

UNDER no circumstances will the editors undertake to preserve or return manuscripts not available for publication.

ADDRESS all letters and telegrams, and make all drafts and checks payable to

THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, GA., OCTOBER 11, 1881.

Snow in northern New York.

MAHONEY was rather diminutive yesterday.

SENATOR EDMUNDS is very fair—on his own side.

The French are struggling with a miniature problem.

Another cotton corner is coming to the front in Liverpool.

The Irish land commission announces itself ready for business.

Kaiser Wilhelm has become addicted to writing book notices.

The bey of Tunis declines to say anything because he says nobody will obey him.

PRESIDENT GREY's daughter has married the euphonious name of Wilson. May she be happy with it.

THERE are now two leaders in Irish politics. Archbishop Croke grasps the present, but Parnell strikes out for the future.

SENATOR BAYARD can thank such men as Senators Bro wn, Hill and Vest for the back-bone which, resulted in his promotion. It is now to be hoped that Mr. Bayard will cultivate his own spinal column.

The democrats unitedly waged the fight yesterday for the Honorable Tom of Delaware. Now will the Honorable Tom remember that he owes his party a duty, and that the republicans do not need his able assistance?

It is creditable to the people of the United States that not a single man has offered to defend Guiteau. While that duty will be devolved upon some competent attorney by court appointment, it is refreshing to think that assassination meets with such universal condemnation.

In Mr. Bayard's remarks on assuming the chair yesterday, he made use of the word "concession." From his lips the word is ominous. If we concede everything to the republicans, why should the democrats attend the senate at all? Their entire absence would be in the interest of harmony.

The Apaches are all warlike, but they are broken up into small bands, and are fleeing to the mountains of Mexico for safety. They will continue to render both Arizona and New Mexico undesirable to those who are seeking quiet and orderly neighborhoods, but no disaster to our troops is now looked for.

The Cincinnati Gazette desires to know why Mr. Blaine published "that letter" to Mr. Garfield. As we approach 1881, the answer will become plainer—so plain that no one will stop to wonder why the letter was published. Mr. Blaine was undoubtedly a sincere friend of the dead president, but he is now a long-headed politician.

CAPTAIN GENERAL BLANCO summarily closed three newspaper offices in Havana—three that had criticised his administration—and now the home government, after disapproving of his action towards the newspapers, has summarily ordered him to turn over the government of the island to General Pendergast. Even Spain does not want any Russian methods in her affairs.

The death of Baron Von Haymerle, the Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, removes from public life one of the most noted statesmen of Europe. He was a man whose influence upon his country was always in the interest of progress; but unlike Bismarck, the dead statesman encouraged the younger men of his school to take an interest in politics, and thus leaves behind him many who are qualified to take his place.

THREE thousand reports made to Bradstreet's point to a wheat out-turn of 368,902,000 bushels. The yield of the southern states is put at 40,000,000 bushels, the state of Texas reporting a gain over last year. The southern corn crop is put at 247,500,000 bushels, against 466,823,000 bushels in 1880, and 302,478,000 in 1879. Both of these crops in the United States are short, but the outlook is not near so forbidding as some operators would have the world believe.

The democrats of New York meet to day at Albany to nominate candidates for state officers. The factions of New York city are already on hand with full delegates demanding admission to the floor of the convention. We hope that both Tammany and Irving Hall will be excluded. There is no other sensible course open to the convention; and the sooner steps are taken to pulverize the pestilent Halls and their bosses, the sooner their followers will return to the regular ranks, and the party be in a position to successfully face a powerful opponent.

TO-DAY'S ELECTIONS.

To-day Ohio and Iowa hold their annual state elections. Ohio elects a full board of state officers headed by a governor, and a legislature. There are four full tickets before the people of the state. Governor Foster is the candidate of the republicans for governor, John W. Bookwalter carries the democratic standard, Abram R. Ludlow, manufacturer of wine and cider presses, solicits the votes of the prohibitionists, and John Seitz heads the greenback ticket. The canvass has been characterized by dullness and indifference, and it is generally conceded that the vote of to-day will be much smaller than the vote of last year. It is difficult to say how the falling off will be apportioned, and the most experience

politicians say that any result in Ohio should not be surprising. Governor Foster expects to be re-elected by 25,000 majority, but there are some who think the new methods and active still-hunt of his opponent may reverse his expectations. We give below the vote of the state in recent years:

Year.	Office.	Rep.	Dem.	Grbk.
1880.	President.	375,618	340,831	6,454
1880.	Governor.	302,021	243,016	6,786
1879.	Governor.	326,251	219,131	9,129
1878.	Secretary of state.	274,120	270,966	38,252

The legislature last chosen had a republican majority of 51 on joint ballot in a total membership of 151.

Iowa will elect a governor, other state officers, and a legislature, except the part of the upper house that holds over. The legislature will be called upon to elect a United States senator. The legislature last chosen had a republican majority of 91 on joint ballot in a total membership of 150. For state officers, there are now three full tickets in the field. Buren B. Sherman is the republican, L. G. Kinne the democratic, and David M. Clark the greenback, candidate for governor. Mr. Sherman will have no difficulty in defeating his opponents, Iowa being the blue-ribbon state of republicanism. We give its vote in recent years:

Year.	Office.	Rep.	Dem.	Grbk.
1880.	President.	182,904	106,485	32,327
1880.	Secretary of State.	184,166	105,759	32,780
1879.	Governor.	157,371	85,066	43,225

The only point of interest in the Iowa contest relates to the choice of an United States senator from several republican aspirants, to fill out Senator Kirkwood's unexpired term and a full term of six years. Ex-Congressman Wilson is the leading candidate, but the race is by no means uncontested.

SOOTHING A CONTEMPORARY.

The esteemed Chattanooga paper, which is given to quarreling with itself over matters and things generally beyond its comprehension, frequently falls into the humor of quarreling with its contemporaries. In pursuance of this interesting programme, the Chattanooga paper loses no opportunity to quarrel with THE CONSTITUTION, and it carries on this quarrel with such mirth-provoking regularity that its readers have no time to protest. There is no objection to this perpetual quarreling so far as THE CONSTITUTION is concerned. Indeed, this programme is to be regarded as a perfectly proper one, whether the Chattanooga paper is seeking light on an obscure question, or whether its design is to obtain a little advertising in a widely circulated medium.

The greatest trouble and puzzle to the Chattanooga paper is the tariff discussion, a question in which it appears to be vitally interested, but which it knows little or nothing about. It has been informed, however, that the iron men of its region are in favor of protection (so-called), and it is impossible to convince the Chattanooga paper that any newspaper which does not agree with these iron men has any right to exist. As might be supposed, the Chattanooga paper, in carrying on a quarrel of this magnitude, is liable to become confused. This happened the other day, when the Chattanooga paper, in the midst of a wild harangue, purporting to be upon the tariff-for-revenue policy of the democrats, announced that THE CONSTITUTION is radically for free trade.

As a matter of course, such an announcement in the Chattanooga paper is to be expected, for THE CONSTITUTION has stated, upon more than one occasion, that it is radically opposed to the enormous war subsidies which the people are compelled to pay to the monopolists, including, of course, the steel rail makers; but we have also been careful to state that, in the present condition of things, a total abolition of protective duties is not to be thought of. The theory of free trade is perfect, but the theory can only be put in practice when all the commercial nations of the earth shall see fit to break down the barriers which have been erected by such fallacies as that which has taken possession of the Chattanooga paper. With respect to the revision of the tariff, we are at once with every honest protectionist in the land, but we object to the commission of so-called experts, because we have no desire to see this vital matter taken charge of by the monopolists and their tools. The tariff was not framed by experts. It is thrown together without regard to system and without regard to justice, and it needs no extraordinary wisdom to discover wherein it can be revised so as to lessen the burden of taxation which the people now have to bear. The difficulty with the Chattanooga paper is in blindly supposing that a revision of the tariff leads to free trade.

SENTIMENTAL SYMPATHY FOR GUTEAU.

It is with surprise that we find in so sensible a journal as the Springfield Republican an editorial article palliating the crime of Guiteau by comparison, and applying to his case the merciful precepts of the Saviour in his sermon on the mount. In our judgment this is a sentimentalism entirely misdirected and a strange misinterpretation of the verses of scripture quoted.

The Republican says that Guiteau's motive in committing his crime "was not so low and brutal as that of many of the murderers whose 'crimes are daily reported,' that 'there has not a week passed since his foul act, probably, 'in which has not occurred a murder of greater atrocity, so far as concerns the relations of the victim and the perpetrator.' We are unable to see in that respect the crime of Guiteau lacked any element of extreme atrocity, brutality and premeditated murder. His victim was unarmed and at his mercy, guiltless of any offense towards the assassin, and wholly unconscious of any ill-feeling, much less of any premeditated violence. According to accounts, which will probably be established by sworn testimony, Guiteau had for weeks meditated the crime and followed up his victim in pursuit of an opportunity to commit it. When the opportunity was found the crime was committed with a relentless and brutality characteristic of the savage who has no instinct of mercy and no feeling of pity or remorse.

The Republican's suggestion that because the crime was "political," it lacked the attributes of "lowness and brutality" that mark other murders, has no support either in reason or in a proper consideration of the principles and theory of our system of government, which consign to a majority of the people the remedy of all political wrongs and the execution of all political revenges. The crime of Guiteau, instead of being less heinous, is the more atrocious because it is a crime against the whole people of the country as well as the individual victim. Mr. Conkling made the suggestion, in a late letter, that an assassination or an assault upon a president ought to be punished with more severity than a similar crime upon a private citizen. We are not prepared fully to endorse this, because it makes a distinction that seems to be at variance with our American ideas of the equality of men. But we are more inclined to the opinion that a "political motive" for an assassination ought to be considered "malice premeditated" in the eyes of the law and punished accordingly.

The Republican, in response to a declaration of the New York Evangelist, that pity in such a case as Guiteau's is not to be thought of, quotes as follows, from the sermon on the Mount: "But I say unto you, love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them who spitefully use you and persecute you, that ye may be the children of your Father, which is in heaven." We have before seen these verses quoted by those who opposed capital punishment, or as a plea for mercy for crime, and we always thought the application utterly inappropriate. The Saviour was teaching the duty of man towards his fellow-men, and not enjoining clemency by governments towards criminals. His precept was intended for individuals like Guiteau, who meditated revenge or violence, not for law-makers or the executors of the law upon persons who violated the precept. Whatever application it properly has to this case is directly against the assassin, who violated its every command in his fiendish mission of murder. The sermon on the mount is full of passages which show that the Divine teacher was not dealing with human governments or seeking to disturb their laws for the punishment of crime but was commanding and entreating men not to violate those laws. He was teaching that not merely the commission of crime, but the purpose to commit, deserved and should receive punishment. We make a few other extracts from the divine record: "Ye have heard that it was said by 'them of old time, thou shalt not kill; and whosoever shall kill shall be in danger of the judgment; but I say unto you, whoever is 'angry with his brother without a cause shall be in danger of the judgment; and whoever shall say to his brother, Raca, shall be in 'danger of the council; but whosoever shall say, 'thou fool, shall be in danger of hell fire.' Judge not, that ye be not judged; for with what judgment ye judge shall ye be judged, and with what measure ye mete shall it be 'measured to you again.' We find in this language no protest against the judgment of human tribunals or the authority of human councils, but a superadded punishment for those whom human judgments and councils could not reach.

We have no desire to administer to popular prejudice of the case of Guiteau, but we are well convinced that his acquittal on the plea of insanity, or any other plea, would not only be of no benefit or mercy towards him, but might be provocative of other crimes, would certainly be contrary to public policy, and might lead to repeated acts of political assassination.

The esteemed editor of the Philadelphia Press wants what he calls a "reconciliation cabinet." Very well. Let Mr. Arthur reform his politics so as to retain Mr. Garfield's cabinet.

SENATOR BAYARD has no lack of backbone when supporting his own whims, or when bidding for an advertisement in the republican papers of the east. At such moments the protrusion of his spinal column is painful even to the casual spectator.

EDITOR GEORGE GOBLER, at last accounts, was still disposed to consider himself a candidate for secretary of the senate. This state of affairs is respectfully referred to the esteemed New York Tribune, for active consideration.

It remains to be seen upon which horn of the dilemma little Mr. Billy Mahoney will hang himself.

EDITOR BUELL of the Washington Evening Critic, uses some language in connection with Postmaster General James which will probably cause that functionary to suspect that the press is sometimes hostile to its freedom.

The esteemed Philadelphia Press has an idea that Mr. Arthur has passed through an "epoch." This we would refer to the relation of Wall Street to show the half-breeds just what an ordeal is.

THE AVERAGE Ohio man now has no more chance at the offices of the country than King Kalakaua's suite.

INDIANA has renewed her clamor for office.

WHAT particular office is little Mr. Billy Chandler hunting for this season? It seems to us the time has arrived when little Billy ought to have his pick and choice.

MR. WOLFE, of Pennsylvania, is crowding the Camerons into the last ditch. They have concluded to start a daily paper somewhere in the rural regions.

COUNTING the Cameron family, Pennsylvania has seven candidates for state treasurer.

The attention of Guiteau's counsel ought to be called to the fact that there are five hundred trained men in Louisiana waiting for an opportunity to go into the witness box. These trained men established an altar for John Seaman, and they are prepared, for a consideration, to do the same for any citizen in trouble.

STATESMAN GEORGE BLISS has made public the details of the recent republican trade with Tammany. Wouldn't it be well for the New York democrats to permanently turn the Hon J. Kelly over to his republican allies. We believe the Hon John will spill if he remains a true-blue democrat another season.

STATESMAN BLISS is a colonel. The question arises—if he is a colonel in New York what would he be in Georgia, where even the mothers-in-law are colonels?

In the legislature only knew what a nice time everybody in Atlanta is having it would be sorry it adjourned in so much haste.

The state press association meets in Atlanta tomorrow. Atlanta welcomes the boys to her palpitating bosom.

The esteemed New York Tribune is endeavoring to arrange for running the republican party of New York on the co-operative plan. In the presence of the tin-pa harmony that now prevails, this plan has much to commend it.

HAVING been defeated on all sides in New York, there is now nothing left for Mr. Conkling to do but to foreclose his mortgage on the new administration.

The Cincinnati Gazette not only wants all the Ohio republicans to vote to-day, but he suggests that they also send substitutes. This shows that the good demon has not forgotten to scramble from under an unfortunate deal at poker.

The Cincinnati Gazette complains that the election which takes place in Ohio to-day was not precepted by a campaign. This is heading timely, but the republicans insisted on carrying on their electioneering right in front of the Garfield catafalque. If they are any sensibility among Ohio voters, Foster will pay the price of his cold blooded ambition to-day.

EDITOR HUBLED now declares that he got all his recent double-headed information from Jones. If

he is entitled to mention last week that Jones is a man of enormous size, then we are behind on the news.

DEACON RICHARD SMITH tries hard to cast a slur at Garfield, as one of the "My policy" presidents, but in this matter the humor of the deacon isn't up to its usual rich average.

PERSONAL.

MR. CONKLING is in Utica. All the other republicans are in Washington, 21 Grant Place.

PROFESSOR JULIUS D. DREIER, president of Roanoke college, Salem, Va., is in the city.

"Is Field Marshal Murat Halstead here?" "Yes, your excellency." "Then let the administration of the republic be put in his hands."

ONE of the respects in which Uncle Rufus Hatch resembles William is, that he cried aloud in the streets—Wall and Broad—and no man regards his value.

The widow of "Jim" Fisk is, it is reported, living in comparative poverty at North Hatfield, Mass., dependent for her living upon the bounty of a sister.

It is reported that President Garfield made the request before he died that President Arthur appoint Colonel A. F. Rockwell quartermaster general of the army.

SENATOR WALKER HAMPTON is at the Metropolitan hotel in Washington, as is also Senator Joseph E. Brown and family, of Georgia, and Senator Zebulon Vance, of North Carolina.

SENATOR BEN HILL is in the city and at his old quarters in Grant place. He looks thin and pale, and is gradually gaining strength and is able to be about his usual avocations.

FOUR republicans elected to the lower branch of the present congress, have already been elected to the senate—Eggs, of Maine, Aldrich, of New Hampshire, Miller and Lapham, of New York.

THE contest for the speakership of the house of representatives is becoming very active. If all reports are to be credited, three men will be elected—Hise, of New York; Kasson, of Iowa, and Kellogg, of Ohio.

The late reports regarding the health of the New York governor, Mr. Morgan, are very encouraging. His nervous system is not at all affected, and his general health, though not very good, is no worse than for some time.

THE interesting fact about John P. Green, now running for the Ohio legislature in the county of Cuyahoga, is that he is a "nigger," and that there is no one else in the county who will refuse to vote for him on that ground.

MR. CONKLING says, with a pathos that almost moves him to tears: "Some things must go down in the case of Mr. Conkling in the coming years." The years will creep slowly by, however, until the distinguished ex-senator is heard from again.

GENERAL HUBBARD, nominated by the republicans for governor of Minnesota, is a native of Troy, New York, and not a college graduate. He started the first Republican in 1858, but enlisted for the war in 1861 as a private and came out a brigadier general.

EX-SENATOR CONKLING has been retained to defend the Apollonians against the suit brought by the treasury department to compel that association to pay duty as manufacturers of artificial water. The company claims that Apollonians is a natural, not a manufactured water.

The portrait of Mrs. Hayes presented by the temperance association to the white house, and which hung in the east room for some time after President Garfield's inauguration, is expected to be returned there this month, it having been sent to the artist by the company which made it.

WHILE Ada Gray was gasping in the last stage of "Camille" lately, at Watertown, N. Y., the bed upon which she lay tipped up suddenly and she rolled over the side. She was not dead, but Miss Gray's strength returned instantaneously, and she was on her feet with the rapidity of forked lightning. The company which died joyously said much applause.

FLETCHER HARPER, who died last Tuesday in New York, was the last of the founders of the celebrated publishing house of Harper Brothers. He was the youngest of the four brothers who for 50 years have been publishing books in New York. He was born in 1826, Joseph in 1834, Fletcher Harper in 1840, and John in 1842, and learned the printer's trade, after which they set up for themselves under the name of the "Harper Brothers." They were at first in the publishing business, and took their two younger brothers into partnership with them. The firm was at first called "Harper & Brothers," and that is one reason of their great success. Fletcher was probably the most energetic of the four, and he was the one who did the most together in perfect accord. Those who knew them best say they never quarreled.

IN GENERAL.

UTTING inksands out of coal is a new industry.

The charity hall no art of vulgar advertisement.

One of the extreme back seats sits the Ohio man.

The Washington Post says the scepter passes from Ohio to New York.

SOPHIA street in Chicago has changed its name to Garfield avenue.

The New York republican state committee now stands twenty half-breeds to thirteen salted ones.

The army retired list is limited to 400. There are at present only seven vacancies, while fifty others are eligible to retirement.

It is estimated that since Garfield was shot there have been 1,000 extra newspapers published all over the country, their selling value being \$1,200,000.

ALTHOUGH early in the season, we announce, at New York, that during the coming winter water will be as usual, freeze with its slippery side up.

The Patterson Press calls attention to the fact that a large proportion of the board signs along country roads advertise men who long ago failed in business.

A VERY shrewd business man in active trade states that he does not think the trade ever sold so many goods in September as they did during the month just closed.

THURSDAY one hundred additional Russian Jews, who were banished from their country, reached New York. Over 1,000 will arrive during October, and a large number will follow next year.

WHAT'S in a name? Of fifty-eight cans of milk were found in the past four or five years in the New York health department, and poured into the gutter, forty-five belonged to the "Farmers' Dairy Association." Its standard to do is to leave it.

NEW YORK speculators are borrowing money and looking it up, for the purpose of breaking the stock market, and now the secretary of the treasury has issued a proclamation to the effect that he will probably permit the bulls and bears to fight it out.

THE emperor of Austria spends a great deal of money, although she is a woman of simple habits. Her last hunting trip to England is reported to have cost \$200,000. She rises at five o'clock in the morning, practices gymnastics regularly and smokes a great many cigarettes.

The red and yellow bananas are not different species. All bananas are naturally yellow, and are made red by grading. The effect of the great run out in seven years, when we have sometimes bananas which are red, spotted and streaked with yellow. There are forty or fifty varieties of this fruit.

FOUR African expeditions are about to be undertaken simultaneously. Their explorations will be conducted upon separate lines, but the four parties hope to meet at the end of their perils. For the purpose of sending news to Europe the expedition will take with them about 3,000 carrier pigeons.

The late car's apartments in the winter palace remain in the same condition as on the day he was killed. His private papers which deal with business of the state are to be sent to the archive office, where they will be kept twenty years before being made public. The money collected and the increase in attendance since 1870.

SINCE the death of Dean Stanley innumerable stories of Westminster Abbey have come to light. Here is one of the best. "A gentleman passing through the Abbey observed an apparently dejected man kneeling on the floor, his head bowed, and his hands clasped in prayer. He was going on, but the occupation was a quiet and harmless one. A venerable monk took note of the irregularity and touched the knocker on the shoulder, informing him that praying was against the rule. 'Why, sir,

examined the organ, with genuine disgust he asked the organist, 'If I let em, we should soon have 'em praying all over the place!'

THE eight assistant land commissioners for Ireland are, with possibly one exception, Protestants, and they are all men of excellent repute. In religion five are Catholics and three are Protestants. One of them, Colonel Bayly, who is the agent for Lord Carysfort, in county Wicklow, learned that he knows of farming on the prairies of Wisconsin, and ought to be possessed of the broadest sort of agricultural ideas.

SOLITARY confinement is being successfully experimented with in various parts of Europe. For this purpose cells of sheet iron are being constructed that are somewhat in the nature of cages. Over the door and overhead there is a network of heavy wires. A number of these cells are placed side by side in one large room of a prison. The inmates can see nothing of each other, and no conversation is permitted. Confined prisoners are especially subjected to this mode of confinement at night, and during other non-working hours, the object being to prevent the demoralizing influences resulting from imprisonment in common. This plan is pursued at present in Belgium, Italy and Ireland, and is to be introduced in Hungary.

CURRENT COMMENT.

What South Carolina Needs.

Columbia Register.

South Carolina needs a few Kimbals and Joe Browns.

The Place for Solid Business.

Dalton Argus.

At last the south is full abreast with the great west in the eyes of the wealth-seeking world. We may hope for grand results from the workings of our outcrop. Our section is not much on fictitious speculation, but when it comes to solid business the capitalist can depend upon a hundred cents for his dollar every time.

Capital for the South.

What is needed in the south is more capital. It is a want felt in every branch of business. It is phenomenal that money can be borrowed by the farmers in the north on long time, and that the half what it can be borrowed at on the best commercial paper in the south, on short time. Northern farmers borrow money at 5 per cent, and the south at 10 per cent. Southern merchants borrow it at from ten to eighteen per cent. Southern land owners, until recently, found it difficult to borrow money at any price.

Vacancies in Senate Committees.

New York Times.

The retirement of Messrs Conkling and Platt and the death of General Burdick have created vacancies in some of the most important committees, which will result ultimately in their reorganization. Messrs Burnside and Conkling were on the committee on foreign relations. Mr. Burnside was chairman of that committee, and was also second on military affairs. Mr. Conkling was chairman of the committee on commerce, and was also a member of the committee on finance, on post-offices, and on transportation routes to the seaboard. The committee will not have before them any business relating to legislation during the extra session, but the president desires to send in legislation, and they will have to be referred to and acted upon by the committees. It is more important, therefore, to have the committees reorganized, so that they will be in the committees that to secure possession of the senate offices.

Land-Ownership in the South.

West Point Press.

We find in the Columbus Enquirer-Sun a timely article on the importance of small versus large farms for the south. Statistics justify the fact that small farms have done more to enhance the soil population and improved cultivation than any other class of farms adopted in this section. Forty to eighty acres are sufficient for the average farmer, and the small farm of land in diversified crops will add greatly to our material resources, and effect very much towards the possible betterment of the country. The article of this class of our people. Were our large farms cut up into small ones of the area above named, and properly tenanted and cultivated, the honest white labor, the whole southern country would soon be "blossom as the rose," and immigration to the confederate government would be a thing of the past. The south has been so long touched by the sounds have become a dull monotony. We want action in this direction and not words.

Farmers Wanted.

Edmonton Messenger.

New England is naturally a bleak and sterile country, unadapted by nature to the raising of large numbers of people. The soil is poor, and the climate is cold. Yet a New England farm of twenty acres is sufficient to maintain an ordinary family in comfort. These lands readily bring from twenty to thirty dollars per acre. The difference lies in the two methods of farming. There, rotation of crops is the rule, and the use of manure is compulsory. In this country, the farmer keeps his land in the fallow, and the soil is exhausted. Extra labor and expense in fences are unknown, and the farmer is obliged to use the best of his own strength to get the most out of his land. The farmer in New England has converted a naturally fertile soil into one of the best for farming purposes to be found. Not only is the soil of New England but is the case whenever the people are farmers instead of planters, and make the improvement of the soil the first consideration. A change with us is an absolute necessity.

Tammany's Downfall.

New York Herald.

The report of the committee of one hundred clearly and conclusively shows:

1. That Tammany Hall betrayed the democratic party in the state in 1875.

2. That it betrayed the party in the national campaign in 1880; and

3. That it is now, according to all party precedent, law, rule and government, outside of all party, democratic or republican. It has no place in the ranks of any organization. It is simply a club of office-holders and office-seekers, who, for their own purposes, keep up the pretence of an organization. The only authority competent to speak for the party is the party itself, and it is the duty of every citizen to do so. It is repudiated subsequently in the last national convention of the party. And again, it has been repudiated by Judge Blackwell, representative of the federal government acting under and interpreting federal law. Tammany stands alone, and is a disgrace to the party. It is stripped of every prerogative it possessed by the democracy of the state, by the democracy of the nation and by the law of the land. Above and beyond all this, as the report of the committee of one hundred shows, it has been discredited by the people in the most solemn way.

To be sure, some influence remains to Tammany. It can summon its "strikers" together, and if it receives a sufficient consideration, throw whatever vote it controls on one in our lawless and lawless contests. But it has been reduced to the position of a guerrilla in politics. Tammany has become a privateer in local, state and national politics. There is no place for it in the ranks of legitimate party warfare. The unwise, selfish leadership of Tammany, during the past four or five years has placed it in this humiliating position, and the only thing for the misguided democrats who have thus far followed its standard to do is to leave it.

The Trade Issue.

Louisville Commercial.

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Augusta Evening News.

THE ATLANTA Constitution of yesterday was the largest paper ever published south. It contained 32 pages—enough reading matter for a week.

THE ATLANTA Constitution of Wednesday was a mammoth edition. It contained thirty-two pages, and for advertisements capped the climax of anything ever seen in these parts.

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JOHN F. COOPER, Clerk.

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STREWD GALE.—Saturday evening last a young man went to Mr G R Boag's livery stable and hired a horse and buggy, for, as he asserted, a short drive. On leaving the stable the man gave his name as Willingham, and paid three dollars, the price asked. This was about three o'clock in the afternoon, and since then nothing positive has been seen

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